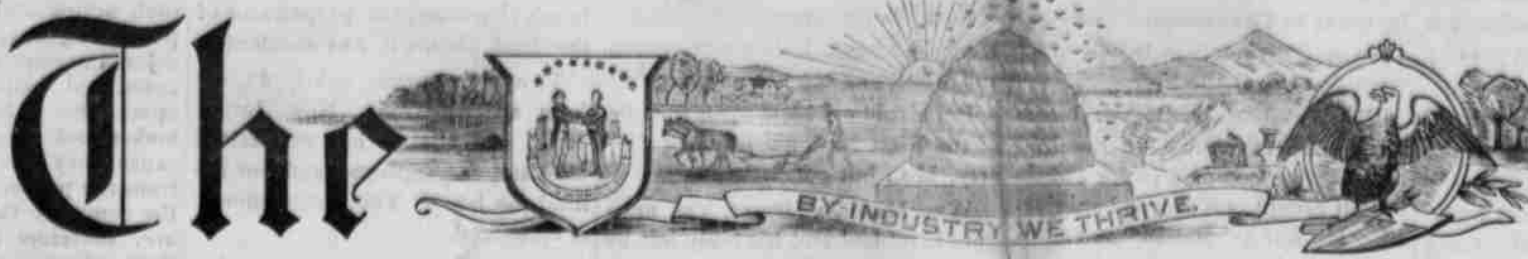


Dec/92

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EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1892.

NO. 80.

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Bee Publishing Co.,
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BANK
MADISONVILLE, KY.

Capital Stock, - - - \$50,000.

Transacts a general banking business, and invites the accounts of the citizens of Hopkins and adjoining counties.
Has the finest and most secure vault in this section of Kentucky.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 1, 1892.
ASSETS, \$136,198,518.38
LIABILITIES, \$109,905,537.82
SURPLUS, \$26,292,980.56

New Business written in 1891, \$233,118,331
Assurance in force, 804,894,557

Its latest form of Policy is UNRESTRICTED after one year.
INCONTINGIBLE after two years.
"NON-FORFEITABLE" after three years, and payable WITHOUT DELAY.

Write for rates and results, giving age.
PAUL M. MOORE, AGENT,
EARLINGTON, KY.

Commenced Business in 1872.
JOHN G. MORTON,

BANKER
MADISONVILLE, KY.

Transacts a General Banking Business. Special attention given to collections.

Thos D Walker,
Alias "Old Joker."
Is still in the lead with a complete stock of
Stoves, & Castings,

Tinware.
Repairing and Roofing a Specialty.

"Old Joker" has marked his goods so low, That everything is bound to go.
LOW CASH SALES AND PROFITS SMALL, Insures the patronage of all.
Earlington, Ky.

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L. FRITSCH,
FASHIONABLE

MERCHANT TAILOR
AND

IMPORTER OF CLOTHS AND SUITINGS.
321 Upper First St., Evansville, Ind.
He earnestly solicits the patronage of his Hopkins county friends.

J. B. MOONEY,
Steam Engines,
Portable and Stationary
Gas Engines and Elevators.
Dealer in second-hand Milling Machinery.
208 Lower First St., Evansville, Indiana.

Half-Rate Excursions!

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VIA THE
THE COTTON BELT ROUTE!
AUGUST 30th, SEPTEMBER 27th, OCTOBER 25th.
(Tickets Good 20 Days.)

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IS THE ONLY LINE FROM MEMPHIS
With Through Car Service to Texas.
Amplifies the direct line, grading and
timber land and passes through the
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GREAT SOUTHWEST.
All lines connect with and have tickets on
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COTTON BELT ROUTE.

Ask your nearest Ticket Agent for maps, time
tables, etc., and write to any of the following for
all information you may desire concerning a trip
to the Great Southwest.
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W. G. ADAMS, Dist. Pass. Agent, Nashville, Tenn.
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Oculists and Opticians,
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Treat all Diseases of the Eye, Perform
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Eyes Carefully Tested and the Best Quality
of Gold, Silver and Steel, Flint Glass and
PURE PEBBLE SPECTACLES SUPPLIED.

We have one of the Finest Test Cases in
America, and can overcome any Difficulty
of the Eye that can be

CORRECTED WITH GLASSES.

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Contractor and Builder,
Madisonville, Kentucky.

Good Work Guaranteed.
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Office over LONG & MURPHY'S Drug
Store. Entrance through the store.
Attention also given to repairing clock's, jew-
elry, sewing machine, etc.

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DENTIST,
MADISONVILLE, KY.

Office on Main street, opposite North
Door of Court House.

THOS. WHITFORD,
Brick-layer and Stone-mason,
EARLINGTON, KENTUCKY.

All orders receive prompt attention, and
satisfactory work guaranteed.

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Caveats and Reissues secured, Trade-
Marks registered, and all other patent
causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts
promptly and carefully prosecuted.
Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I
make careful examination and advise as to patent-
ability free of charge.
Main offices directly across from the Patent Of-
fice, and attention is especially called to my pro-
ficiency and long established facilities for making
out and prosecuting applications for the same.
Upon receipt of model or sketch of invention, I
make careful examination and advise as to patent-
ability free of charge.

J. R. LITTLE,
Solicitor and Attorney and Patent Causes
Washington, D. C.
Opposite U. S. Patent Office.
Mention this paper.

TWO USUALLY GOOD OFFERS.
REAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
First-That the Holiday No., enlarged to 256
pages of that brilliant of quarterly publications,
"Tales from Town Topics,"
Out December 1st, all new and book stands and
railway trains, price 50 cents, will be sent
FREE
To all who send \$1 for 3 months' trial subscrip-
tion.

TOWN TOPICS.
The largest, richest, most varied and
entertaining weekly journal in the world.
Second-That all who will send \$5, will be sent
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date until January 1, this covering a box of
the invaluable quarterly (regular price \$2.50) and 24
months of the greatest of family weeklies (regular
price \$1.00 per year).
Take one or the other AT ONCE and
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change to
TOWN TOPICS, 21 West 23d St., New York

Church Directory.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.
First Mass, 9:30 a. m.; second Mass and service, 10:30 a. m. Rosary instruction and benediction at 2:30 p. m. every Sunday. A. M. Coonan, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Services regularly held, morning and evening, every Sunday in each month. Prayer meeting Thursday night.

METHODIST BAPTIST CHURCH.
Services second Sunday evening and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. J. S. Cox, pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.
Services first Sunday each month. Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Rev. J. S. Cox, pastor.

ZION A. M. E. CHURCH.
Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. W. Dawsey, pastor.

MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH.
Services Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sun-
day school at 9:30 a. m. W. W. Dawsey, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church.
Prayer meeting first and third Sunday, morning
and evening by T. N. Compton. Prayer meeting
Wednesday evening. Sunday school every Sun-
day morning at 9:15.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
Prayer meeting every second and fourth Lord's day,
morning and evening, by Elder F. K. Elder, Pastor.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Sunday school
every Sunday morning at 9:15.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.
Prayer meeting first and fourth Lord's day,
morning and evening, by J. T. Cherry, Pastor.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Sunday school
every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Prayer meeting every second and third Lord's day,
morning and evening, by P. A. Loom, Pastor.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Sunday school
at 9:15 a. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Sunday school every Sunday morning at 9:15.
Prayer meeting every third Sunday afternoon at 2
o'clock by J. S. Cox, of the M. E. church.

Lodge Directory.

E. W. TURNER LODGE, No. 545, F. & A. M.
Said meetings, first and third Sunday, morning
and evening, in each month at 7:30 p. m.
Transfers between lodges invited to attend.
HARRY C. BOWLAND, W. M.
CHAS. CONNELL, Secretary.

ST. BERNARD LODGE, No. 545, F. & A. M.
Said meetings, first and third Sunday, morning
and evening, in each month at 7:30 p. m.
Transfers between lodges invited to attend.
J. B. WYATT, N. G.
C. H. HUNT, Secretary.

HOFFMAN LODGE, No. 547, I. O. G. T.
Said meetings, first and third Sunday, morning
and evening, in each month at 7:30 p. m.
Transfers between lodges invited to attend.
J. B. WYATT, N. G.
C. H. HUNT, Secretary.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 548, K. N. G.
Said meetings, first and third Sunday, morning
and evening, in each month at 7:30 p. m.
Transfers between lodges invited to attend.
J. B. WYATT, N. G.
C. H. HUNT, Secretary.

HOPKINS LODGE, No. 549, A. O. U. W.
Said meetings, first and third Sunday, morning
and evening, in each month at 7:30 p. m.
Transfers between lodges invited to attend.
J. B. WYATT, N. G.
C. H. HUNT, Secretary.

T. G. TERRY, Recorder.

Musical Organizations.

THE ST. BERNARD CORNET BAND
Said meetings, first and third Sunday, morning
and evening, in each month at 7:30 p. m.
Transfers between lodges invited to attend.
J. B. WYATT, N. G.
C. H. HUNT, Secretary.

Official Directory.
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Lieutenant Governor—Michael C. Allford.
Secretary of State—John W. Headley.
Assistant Secretary of State—Edward O. Leigh.
Private Secretary to Governor—Arch D. Brown.
Attorney General—W. J. Hendricks.
Auditor—L. C. Neenan.
Treasurer—H. S. Hale.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ed. Pur-
cell Thompson.
Register of Deeds—Green B. Swager.
Insurance Commissioner—Henry F. Duncan.
Deputy Commissioner—W. H. Swager.
Adjutant General—A. J. Jones.
Assistant Adjutant General—F. B. Richardson.
Supt. Arsenal—Capt. David O'Connell.
Inspector Public Funds—W. J. Macey.
Commissioner of Agriculture—Nath. McDowell.
Court of Appeals—Chief Justice, W. H. Bell.
Judges, W. S. Pryor, Cassell Bennett, W. H. Bell,
J. H. Bell, Clerk, A. Addison.
Superior Court—Presiding Judge, Jos. Harbort.
Judge, W. M. York, J. W. Simons, J. W. Jones.
Librarian—Mrs. Mary Dent.
Public Printer and Binder—E. Polk Johnson.
State Geologist—John S. Prichard.
Inspector of Mines—C. J. Newcomb.
Railroad Commissioner—J. A. Spaulding, W. B.
Fleming, G. M. Adams.

County.
Judge of Circuit Court—John R. Grace.
Commonwealth Attorney—J. B. Garret.
Circuit Court Clerk—John S. Prichard.
Judge of County Court—J. F. Denney.
State Attorney—J. F. Denney.
County Clerk—W. H. Arnold.
Sheriff—R. C. Tapp.
Toll—Daniel Brown.
Superintendent of Schools—J. J. Glenn.
Coroner—L. D. H. Rodgers.

Magistrates.
Circuit District—L. F. Bailey, E. C. Almon.
County House District—D. Snodgrass, F. B. Gar-
ret.
County District—J. W. Simons, J. W. Jones.
Nash District—J. F. Porter, A. J. Key.
Charleston District—J. C. Lovell, J. R. Franklin.
Madison District—John F. Garret, S. S. Kirk.
Athens District—J. H. Hanson, W. L. Davis.
Kitchener District—H. E. Burdett, Jas. Priest.
St. Charles District—R. L. Salmon, J. M. Fox.

THE UNIVERSAL NORMAL MOTION OF A SCREW, UNLESS PURPOSELY MADE OTHERWISE, IS TO THE RIGHT, OR AS THE HANDS OF A WATCH MOVE. TO TURN A SCREW IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION SEEMS ABNORMAL. MAKE AN INVOLUNTARY TURNING MOTION WITH YOUR RIGHT HAND AND YOU WILL NOTICE THAT IT TURNS IN THAT DIRECTION. IF THE LEFT HAND WERE IN REGULAR USE THE MOTION WOULD BE OPPOSITE. RIGHT HANDEDNESS IS AS NATURALLY UNIVERSAL AS TO MOVE TO THE RIGHT. IT IS NOT ACQUIRED, THOUGH UNSKILLED CHILDREN USE BOTH HANDS FOR A WHILE UNTIL THEY FIND THAT THEY CAN DO BETTER WITH THE RIGHT.

Try a simple experiment! Ask anyone at random to draw you a rough profile. If he takes the pencil in his right hand, no directions being given him, he will always draw the profile with the face to the left. This is the mark of right handed work. In the ancient Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, or Lake Dweller ornamentation, where the tool was a flint stone perhaps scratching the clay, bronze or hard substance, the profile will nearly always be found facing the left, showing that the artists were a right handed people. A few cases show that exceptions to this rule existed then as now. This is not to say that a figure cannot be drawn in the opposite direction if need be, but it seems unnatural.

There are other natural reasons why right-handedness exists, but before considering them we may mention those which come from the sun's motion. Members of va-

THE GREAT THROUGH TRUNK LINE
between the cities of
Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville,
Evansville, St. Louis,
And the cities of
Nashville, Memphis, Montgomery,
Mobile and New Orleans,
Without Change!
AND SPEED UNPAID.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE
From St. Louis, Evansville
and Henderson to the
SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH!

THROUGH COACHES
From above cities to Nashville
and Chattanooga, mak-
ing direct con-
nection

WITH PULLMAN PALACE CARS
For Atlanta, Savannah, Macon,
Jacksonville and Points
IN FLORIDA.

Connections are made at Guthrie
and Nashville for all points
North, East, South and West,
in Pullman Palace Cars.

EMIGRANTS
Seeking homes on the line of this
road will receive special low rates.
See agents of this company for
rates, routes, &c., or write to
C. P. ATKINS, G. P. & T. A.,
Louisville, Kentucky.

A MOONLIGHT REVERIE.

I wandered down a woodland path,
Lost in reverie;
The moonbeams glimmered through the
leaves
Which, rustling lightly in the breeze,
Whispered thus to me:
Your life is like this rustic path,
Rough, then smooth the way,
And, as the moon, her silvery light
Sends down to guide you through the night,
Aiding you till day.

So God allows his light to shine
On your darkened soul,
Showing you the safer way,
Leading you until the day
You reach the heavenly goal.
GRETHER D. DEACON.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

The Way and Whereof "Keeping
to the Right"—It is a Divine
Command.

It is a matter for wonder how,
without national legislation, a uni-
versal rule of the road has come to
be adopted through the various
States in this country, particularly
as the English usage, from which
our social and legal precedents
came, is in this particular the direct
opposite of ours. In other matters
where uniformity of law and custom
are very important the rulings of
our several commonwealths are in
hopeless confusion. We can get
no uniform usage on marriage and
divorce, none on uniform machine
screw threads, none on wire gauge,
no uniform legislation on criminal
matters, nor in laws affecting prop-
erty, unless the general govern-
ment steps in.

The reason, which may appear
startling at first, may as well be
given now. To keep to the right
is a divine command. It is the na-
tural law. It was the law given in
Eden and it is in force to this day.
It may be asked, then, why has it
not been followed universally in all
countries as well as ours? England
is the one exception to the other-
wise universal custom of both Eu-
rope and America; let us see why.
The motion of the sun from East
to West, by way of the South, is of
a type and precedent for many usages
in this world, coming down from
the days of sun worship. Suppose
you stand at a given point and
watch the motion of the sun all
day, turning your body as on a
center so as to keep continually
facing the sun. As you turn from
East to West with the sun, toward
which side do you turn? To the
right. If we imagine the sun, in its
apparent daily course, revolving
around an imaginary center and we
wish to march with it, we march to
the right, or with our right hand
toward the center.

MOVING TO THE RIGHT.
Lay a watch flat on its face and
compare the motion of its hands
with that of the sun. It moves to
the right, or from East to West.
There is no reason but a natural
one why the hands of a watch should
not be made to revolve backward.
The 1 mark could just as well be to
the left of XII, but who ever saw a
dial made in that way. There is
no more a universal thing in crea-
tion.

The universal normal motion of
a screw, unless purposely made
otherwise, is to the right, or as the
hands of a watch move. To turn
a screw in the opposite direction
seems abnormal. Make an involun-
tary turning motion with your
right hand and you will notice that
it turns in that direction. If the
left hand were in regular use the
motion would be opposite. Right
handedness is as naturally universal
as to move to the right. It is not
acquired, though unskilled children
use both hands for a while until
they find that they can do better
with the right.

Try a simple experiment! Ask
anyone at random to draw you a
rough profile. If he takes the pen-
cil in his right hand, no directions
being given him, he will always
draw the profile with the face to the
left. This is the mark of right
handed work. In the ancient
Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, or
Lake Dweller ornamentation, where
the tool was a flint stone perhaps
scratching the clay, bronze or hard
substance, the profile will nearly
always be found facing the left,
showing that the artists were a right
handed people. A few cases show
that exceptions to this rule existed
then as now. This is not to say
that a figure cannot be drawn in the
opposite direction if need be, but it
seems unnatural.

There are other natural reasons
why right-handedness exists, but
before considering them we may
mention those which come from
the sun's motion. Members of va-

rious society organizations, whose
observances come more or less di-
rectly from more or less antique
sources, will remember various
usages where motion is used in
rituals, always from East to West
by way of the South, or with the
sun.

TRAVELING BY MACHINERY.
In the regions inhabited by Budd-
hists, the Northern Himalayas, the
North of India, Tibet, the borders
of Chinese Tartary, and even in less
degree in some parts of China and
Japan, there exists certain prayer
wheels, revolving cylinder, on the
axis of which are written pray-
ers of potent sentences, requiring
frequent iteration. By turning
these wheels, this iteration is se-
cured by means of machinery with-
out the trouble of oral work. These
cylinders are of all sizes from a
small hand toy to great wheels ten
feet in diameter, some so massive
as to make it necessary to turn them
by water-power. All these wheels
most invariably be turned with the
sun to make their office effective.
To turn them in an opposite direc-
tion would not only be ill luck but
a positive sin.

Where ill luck is purposely de-
sired the turning motion against
the course of the sun is used. This
was known to witches or evil
prophets from very ancient times. The
ancient Scottish evil-doer when in-
voking a curse turned so many
times wildernesses, or against the
sun. The same was done by Latin
dabblers in diabolism who called it
sinistrism.

Ancient Jewish legends say that
when invoking a curse or downfall
upon Jerico, the armies under Josh-
ua marched around it against the
sun, producing the desired effect.
To this day the Jews in many lands
make the lucky turn to the right at
various ceremonies, as in marching
seven times around their newly col-
lided dead, or at marriages when
the bride makes three turns around
the bridegroom, and the groom
around the bride. The lucky turn,
to walk three times sunwise, around
the house, or the chapel, is to avert
the evil eye or misfortune, or
insure good luck in its use in
Scotland to this day. In ancient
Highland funerals it was the cus-
tom to carry the bier three times
around the cross or chapel. A similar
custom at funerals, by the bier or altar
was in use by Gauls, Greeks, Ro-
mans, and in modern times Chris-
tians, as in Russia and Abyssinia,
and by Mohammedans. The com-
pletion of the meritorious pilgrimages
to Mecca is made by the circuit of
the Kalaba seven times sunwise.

The marks at Stonehenge show
such a path around the circle of
stones. The circuit of the crater
of the holy mountain Fuji-yama of
Japan is to this day made in that
direction.

NATURAL REASONS.
So much for historical usage,
now for natural reasons. To in-
sure fine weather it is now consid-
ered necessary that the wind should
veer from set east to west by way of
the south, or with the sun. A
change in the opposite direction is
called "backing." If we were to
place a watch, the hands of which
represent the sun's motion, on the
hub of any wheel, it will be seen
that the motion of the wheel in go-
ing forward is always that of a
watch hand.

But physical reasons produce
right handedness as well, all con-
firming to the divine direction. The
human body is not symmetrical.
It has only lately been noticed in
the more careful adjusting of lenses
to assist vision, that hardly anyone
has two eyes exactly alike. The
differences need not always be suf-
ficient to require different lenses
for the different eyes, but it exists.
The number of pairs of eye glasses
that are made with differences for
the right and left eye are increasing
as the knowledge of the physical
fact is becoming more widely
known.

Careful and observant tailors will
tell you that hardly any one pair of
shoulders is exactly alike, of the
same height, left and right. The
same informant will say that no
person has legs of exactly the same
length. If you ever wear ready-
made trousers, which are made of
equal length in the right and left
leg, you will probably have noticed
that one side will wear out sooner
at the bottom, that the bottom of
one leg will get under your heel
more often than the other, that
one suspender has to be shortened
more than the other. This inequal-
ity of body exists less in women
than men, and still less in young
children who are not yet full form-

If center line is drawn through
the human body, it will be found
that the center of gravity is to the
right of the medial line, hence the
right side is heavier. The right
lung is larger than the left. The
right has three lobes against two
in the left. The lungs inhale say
about 230 cubic inches, the right
lung will contain twenty cubic
inches more than the left.

The side which can inhale the
most is capable of the most exer-
tion, as the right arm and right leg
This will bring that side into more
frequent use. It will develop, by
such use and exercise, the side of
the brain controlling that side.
This greater development of brain
will cause the same side to become
more expert, and so the education
and ability of that will continue and
increase. The hemisphere of the
brain inversely, the left hemisphere
controlling the right side. One ob-
server, who examined lofty brains,
found them all with the left hemi-
sphere the larger. Whether a left-
handed person has the right hemi-
sphere more largely developed, has
not been ascertained. That will
undoubtedly, however, be found to
be the fact.

How a person can become left-
handed against natural laws is an
interesting study. Left-handed-
ness is usually inherited. How the
first of a series becomes so might
be from accident. If a person were
malformed or injured early in life,
so that he could not use his right
hand, his left would develop from
use, with its corresponding brain
power, which would then be inher-
ited for some generations, until
natural laws could again assert
themselves.

It has been found that the liver,
during inspiration, swings to the
right, thereby further shifting the
center of gravity to that side. Some
few cases of left-handed people
have been found in which there was
a transportation of viscera, the liver
on the left, the heart, stomach
and spleen on the right. They
could not help but be left-handed,
and were, but such a condition is
not necessary to produce the ab-
normal left-handed effect. It has
been noticed that wild monkeys
catch nuts better with the right
paw, that most elephants use their
right tusk more than the left, as
for digging, that parrots have a
favorite claw for use, though among
animals the exceptions are more
frequent than among men, which
notes an absence of education caus-
ing by the kind an quality of work re-
quired.

It will be noticed that a person
crouching or resting on one thigh,
doubles the left leg under him for
support, leaving the right free for
use. This balances the body. The
heavier right side is thus brought
nearer the center for support. The
same thing may be noticed in stand-
ing. Though both feet may be
used alternately for relief, the left
is the one supporting the body dur-
ing most of the time.

THE BEARING OF WEIGHT.
So in carrying weights. A light
weight is thrown over the left
arm, to balance the body and to
leave the more useful right arm
free. A heavy weight is carried by
preference on the left shoulder.
The body naturally curves to the
right, which again brings the
weight over the center of gravity,
and again the right hand can be
better used to manipulate. The
Etruscan toga was worn as a bur-
den from left shoulder to right,
from which comes the position of
the shepherd's plaid. Just here
comes in the connection between
right-handedness and the rule of
the road, keep to the right.

In driving, in America, fol-
lowing natural impulse without
precedent, sit on the right side of
the seat. We naturally wish to
see the side of the road we must
drive to. What puzzles some
people is that while we invariably
sit nearest to the right-hand horse
in a pair, the right-hand horse is
called the off horse, while the fur-
ther away left-hand animal, the
near horse. This comes from the
days of post staging when the
driver or postboy invariably rode
the left-hand horse. This custom
is still seen here in the seating of
an artillery rider.

But why did he ride the left
horse? Undoubtedly from the
custom of putting the burden to
the left, on the left shoulder. This
being so, it naturally followed that
in England, the home of the post
stage, the rule of the road should
be kept to the left, for the driver
wished to have the edge of the
road, near which he must drive, on

his near side and not have to see
it over the back of the off horse.
The usage once being established,
it is not surprising that in conser-
vative England, where ancient cus-
tom is paramount to usefulness,
there should be no change to this
day. To change would take great
effort and legislation and as the
present custom is there universal,
there is no necessity.

LIVERPOOL AN EXCEPTION.
To an American, the universal
London sign, "Keep to the left,"
seems a perversion of things.
Modern signs in Liverpool, "Keep
to the right," seem more in place,
though it cannot be determined
why they exist. It may possibly
be an effort to introduce a change
at this port, so much in touch with
American ideas. A Londoner was
questioned on the subject. He in-
sisted that there could be no such
signs in Liverpool, or if there,
they must refer to foot passengers,
that the rule of the road was uni-
versal. He had never heard of the
American or the similar continental
usage. Certain it is that the
Liverpool signs exist, and in the
center of driveways, as if indicat-
ing that the direction was for teams.
It is also certain that the teams
there still keep to the left, as in
the rest of England.

In America, where coaching was
never so much in use as in Eng-
land, we were free to use our
common sense. That we, while
closely related to the mother
country and getting most customs
from her, should have adopted,
and so universally, a directly op-
posite method would seem to infer,
as here claimed a natural law.

Railroads, of course, as first in
England, were but an outgrowth
of stage-coaches. The earlier trains
were but stages on flanged wheels
and tramways. The engine driver